SEE OUTSIDE OF TO-DAY'S PAPER. 2 A Meeting of the Whig Electors of the Eighteenth Ward will be held at Milliman's Eighteenth Ward Hôtel, No. 579 Broadway, between 18th and 19th sts. on Wednesday evening, Dec. 23d, to take into consideration the formation of a Club to facilitate the interest of the Whig party in this Ward at the ensuing election.

By order of Many Whig Voters. Washington could with difficulty be prevaited upon to take office, because they knew there was more real en-joyment in the cultivation of their own homesteads. 12 It would, in a great measure, do away with the now necessary evil of laws and lawyers, as there could be no disputes about rents, mortgages, or lead titles, and morelity would be promoted by the encouragement and

In Democratic Whig General Committee. New-York, Dec. 1, 1886. Resolved, That it be recommended to the Whig Electors of the City and County of New-York, to assemble in their respective Wards, at the places York, to assemble in their respective Wards, at the places designated below, on Monday evening. 25th inst. or at such other piace and time as the Ward Committees may designate for the purpose of electing Five Delegates from the purpose of the pur each Wiard to compose a Whig General Committee for the ensuing year, and also at the same time to choose Ward Committees for the several Wards. The following are the

places of meeting.

Wards 1. Broad-at. House.

11. Second Ward Hotel.

111. No. 20e Washington-at.

1V. Shakespere Hotel.

V. Marion Honse, West Broadway.

VI. Harmony Hall, Center-at.

VII. At Breed's Room, Market-at.

VIII. See gall of the Ward Committee.

IX. As the Ward Committee designate.

XI. At 25 Avenue D.

XII., As ine Ward Committee designate.

XIII., No. 5 Sheriff-at.

JAS. H. PINCKNEY, Secretaries.

Men at the Broadway House, on Wednesday ever

... St. David's Hall, 212 Walker-st.
The American cor. Third-st. and avenue C.
P. M. McGuire's, Hariem, Third-av.
The bouse of James Green, 5 Sheriff-st.
Broadway House, cor. Grand-st. and Broadway.
Constitutional Hall, 550 Broadway.
Constitutional Hall, 550 Broadway.

XIV. Broadway.

XV. Constitutional Hall, 850 broad

XVI. Seventh avenue House.

XVII. Henry Clay House, avenue A, cor. First at.

XVIII. Black Swan Tavern, cor. Third av. and 24th at.

THOMAS E. TOMLINSON, Chairman

Relief for Ireland.

Hall on Saturday evening of this week (26th inst.)

to attest their sympathy with the famishing mil-

Well, friends! we take you at

your word! Putting Repeal for the moment out

of view, let us see which of us will do most to save

from famine the Suffering Poor of Ireland! Here is

room for a noble emulation-let us see whether Re-

National Land Reform.

change the conditions on which the PUBLIC LANDS

are now ceded to private ownership and use. That

and the benefits will be certain and enduring.

Reasons for the Freedom of the Public Lands.

their use, rongest motives to encroachment by Whites to of the Indians would be done away with by

rights of the Indians would be done away with by thing speculation in land. he ambitton, or enterprise, that would, under the i system, add acre to acre, would be directed, setully, to the improvement of those to which an's possession was limited.

calize the nature and extent of the avi

ing for Millions now in utmost need!

The citizens of New-York, without distinction of

No. 5 Sheriff-sl.
Broadway House.
Constitution Hall, Broadway VI. As the Ward Committee designate.
VII. Henry Clay House.
IIII. As the Ward Committee designate.
By order. J. PHILLIPS PHENIX, Chairman.
ABRAHAM R. LAWRENCE, Asst. Chairman.

TIN General Committee of Democratic Whig

consideration and improvement:

The following is the bill submitted by Young

order of things, of which England is a notable example.

of so large a portion of our citizens, and which have been found to work so well, as far as the accumulation of wealth and the prevention of pauperism and crime are concerned, in the case of those longest established, for

In the increasing evil of officerans, with the necessity for many offices now in existence, and by enabling men to obtain a comfortable subsistence without degrading themselves to become office-beggars. Cincinnatus and Washington could with difficulty be prevailed upon to

ce, the Zoarites, Rappites, and Enakera.

The increasing evil of office-seeking w

plans of Association, which now engage the attention

Retoired, That the several Wards be called to meet a their respective head-quarters, below designated, on Wed needsy evening 23d Inst. at 7 o'clock, for the purpose or sending live Delegates from each Ward to this. Committee ther location to warrant a departure from the general

> six rods wide, and also roads of equal width diaghips six rods wide, and also roads of equal to be simply through each township, except when the village ocation or natural obstructions may render partial variations thus made.

ig ne Delegates from each various in sensing year.

Broad-st. House, cor. Broad and Pearlats.

Broad-st. House, cor. Broad and Pearlats.

Second Ward Hotel, No. 27 Nassaula.

Head Quarters, No. 201 Washington st.

Shakspeare Hotel, cor. William and Duane siz.

Marion House, 161 West Broadway.

Peter Milne's, Harmony Hall.

English Com. and Glass. School-room, 37 Market-st.

See call of the Ward Committee.

Northern Exchange, Blocker st.

St. David's Hall, 242 Walker-st.

The American, cor. Third-st. and avenue C. 5. That any landless native of the United States, male 5. That any landiess native of the United citack, main or female, or any other adult landiess person who will legally testify that he or she has taken the necessary steps to become a clitzen, and intends to be so as soon as possible, may, on payment of Fire Dollars to cover expenses of survey and registration, at the Land Office in the District enter was farm or village lot of any surveyed and not previously entered, except such as may be settled at the time this act shall become a law and consent the same by setual residence. Provided that in veyed and not previously entered, except such as may be settled at the time this set shall become a law and possess the same by actual residence. Provided, that in case of marriage, where both parties may be in posses sion of public lots, the settlement right of one or other must be disposed of within a year or forfeitled to the United States; and Pravided, farther, that the purchase or possession of other land shall be a forfeiture of the right of possession of a public lot to the United States.

(6.7 Interest legal settler on a public lot shall have a right at all times to dispose of his or her right of possession, but if a married male only with the consent of his wife, by deed legally executed, to any landless person qualified as herein before provided, who shall then previous settler. French Fave., Secretaries. div 2tis The reappearance of the Letters of * in our columns will be hailed by many readers with gratification. We have another from her pen, which will appear soon, as well as two from another discerning friend now traveling in Great Britain, and two from Charles Lane, known to many in this Country, but now a resident again in his native England. It will probably

previous settler.
§ 7. That the right of possession of a public lot may be be some weeks before we have farther advices from the Old World, and these letters could hardly be more sea- hei

5.7. That the right of possession of a public lot may be heired or willed as may other property under the laws of the State or Territory in which the lot may be situated; Exception always, that it can pass into the hands of none but a landless person.
5.8. That any number of persons qualified as aforesaid may hold their portions of land in common; Provided the Association shall have no power to eject a member except in accordance with a written agreement, duly authenticated previous to his or her settlement.
5.9. That any settler proved guilty of destroying trees, either in person or by proxy, on any public lot other than his or her own possession, shall forfeit the possession to the town in which such offence may have been committed, if settled, or to the nearest settled township, which shall then as soon as possible dispose of the same creed or party, are asked to assemble in Tammany lions of Ireland, to contribute of their means to their relief, and to take measures to elicit a prompt and effective testimonial of the profound regret, the deep interest, with which the sufferings of the

to a person holding no other land. Irish People are regarded by the generous and the good of this Country. We cannot doubt that the legally settled, the people of the township in their corporate especity, shall have power to regulate or take possession of vater mill sites or other natural facilities porate capacity of the possession of water mill sites or other natural facilities for the use of water power, on compensating the settlers of the lots containing such advantages for their improvements thereof, as may be agreed upon by arbitrators mutually chosen, or by a jury selected out of the town-In times past, when many of us deemed it our duty to aid by word and deed the efforts of the

duty to aid by word and deed the enorts of the manually chosen, or of a line in the secure for themselves the blessings of a ship.

[11] That Mines discovered on public lots may be country or the count Home Legislature, those who felt constrained to eppose such assistance in this Country continually inquired of us, "Why don't you rather raise money for the relief of the Starving Poor of Ireland? That is a laudable undertaking, which would violate no \$\frac{1}{2}\$. That a soon as any State or Territory containing Home Legislature, those who felt constrained to be

is a laudable undertaking, which would violate no bis a laudable undertaking, which would violate no public lands shall provide by law that no one shall there after acquire over 160 acres of farm land or one city or village lot within its borders, that State or Territory village lot within its borders, that State or Territory shall be entitled to the jurisdiction of all unsurveyed public lands within its limits, to survey and settle the same under the regulations berein provided, or such other regulations for the security of an individual right to the seil and its natural products as Congress may from time to time make.

me to time make.

§ 13. That all actual settlers with preemption rights at pealers or Anti-Repealers will take the lead in dothe time this act shall become a law, if possessed other land, shall be entitled to the possession of the lots upon which they have settled, on making proof of settle-ment at the Land Office.

5 14. That all acts or parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act be hereby repealed. Already have several bills been submitted to one or the other House intended to modify or radically

In our absence at Philadelphia on Mouday, a a great change in this respect must soon take place | Card from Mr. Henry E. Davies in reference to our is as morally certain as another sunrise. The dan article of that morning was inserted in yesterday's ger lies in precipitate and unwise action by men paper less conspicuously than we could have therefore take the first apportunity to be redressed, but have only a vague idea that to call public attention thereto and request every the Working Classes are beginning to feel that reader interested in trade to give it a careful peru they have a right to land to live on, and that to re- sal. And, although Mr. D. favors us with his opinsist their demand will be a peril to popularity. So | ion that all newspaper comments on such matters the mere politicians will rush helter skelter to float are impertinent and necessarily ineffectual, we are on the rising popular tide, without a true under- impelled to speak farther on the subject. We beg standing of its impulses or reasons. Thus bills leave to assure Mr. D. that this article is, no more have been introduced to give to each actual settler. than that of Monday, "inadvertently admitted, or each poor settler, a tract of Land, but in every but is written by the responsible Editor of The case without due provision against Monopoly or the | Tribune, and that no human being has suggested aggregation of many allotments into one, as the or solicited one word of it.

necessity or caprice of the owner, the wealth or That the public have no interest in this matter acquisitiveness of some purchaser, may dictate - apart from the principle of law involved and the This is the play of Hamlet with the part of Hamlet | general consequences to flow from the settlement omitted.' It is infinitely less important that Land of that principle, is of course understood. That the shall for the present be supplied to the Landless | verdict of the Jury in this case was "a just and for nothing, than it is that the facility of acquiring a honest verdict according to the law as laid down home on the Soil shall be indefinitely secured by the | from the Bench, is a point quite unnecessarily raisestablishment of the principle of Land Limitation | ed by Mr. Davies. Our article had implied all this So with regard to the granting of Bounty Lands We are quite willing that all the facts in the case to our gallant Soldiers and Volunteers. It ought shall be taken, so far as they affect the matter in to be done, must be done; but it must be so done | controversy, to be just as he states, though we see that it shall benefit enduringly their wives and them differently :) for the only matter in which we children, and not merely the autiers and other vul- are concerned is the exposition, or as it seems to tures who follow in the track of our army. Grant | us the flagrant subversion, of the Law by our Su ten thousand Bounty Warrants to as many Soldiers | perior and Supreme Courts. And that there may next month, and a year afterward not one thousand be no cavil about the legal question at issue, we

of them will belong to the original holders, and not | will take it as stated by Mr Davies himself, viz half of them will have done the poor Soldiers any lasting good. Many will have been passed off for twenty or thirty dollars to satisfy a sutler's account for whisky at three to five dollars per gallon, or been fooled away at the gambling-board. But make the grant on the Land Reform principle, to the Soldiers on condition of actual versus as the series are applied for their benefit.

the Soldiers on condition of actual, personal settle-Just look at this doctrine in the light of Equity ment on the lands, ownership of no other, and in- and Common Sense. Colgate, the broker and genalienable except by voluntary sale by both secueral agent of Wilson & Co. fully empowered to sell pant and wife to some one who owns no other land, deliver and receive payment in their behalf, deliv ers to Stevens, a commission merchant, a lot of Young America gives the following summary feathers for sale, worth \$5,000, and obtained thereon of the reasons for Land Reform, as introductory to advances or payments from time to time, amounting the bill to actualize it in relation to the Public to \$3,150. He says he applied this money to pay Lands. We be peak for them a careful considera-Wilson & Co.'s debts, but suppose he didn't, or di so only in part, as Mr. Davies and the Court hold. In how could Sterens help that ! What control could how could Sterens help that? What control could he possibly exercise over the disposition of this that endeavors should be made to induce them to residual that endeavors should be made to induce them to residual. 1. It would increase the number of freeholders and decrease the anti-republican dependence of those who might not become freeholders; exactly reversing the money by Colgate, who was never his agent nor trusted by him in any way, but the agent of Wilson & Co. entrusted with their property to sell master the time he pleases, by giving a notice not expectation of the property of the master the time he pleases, by giving a notice not expectation of the property of the master the time he pleases, by giving a notice not expectation. might not become freeholders; exactly reversing the state of things now in progress. 2. As the drain of the population would gradually be to where the land was free, the price of all land held for where the land was free, the price of all land held for traffic would gradually decrease, till, ultimately the land-helders would see greater advantages in an Agrarian plan, that would make every man a freeholder, than in the system of land-selling, under which their children might become dependent tenants.

3. City populations would diminish gradually, till every inhabitant could be owner of a comfortable habitation; and the country population would be more compared to the country population which their children to the country population would be more compared to the c raise money to meet their obligations? Suppose of every innaction could be owner of a comfortable had been added to the station; and the country population would be more compactly settled, making less roads and bridges necessary, and giving greater facilities of education.

4. There need be no Standing Army, for there would soon be a chain of Townships along the frontiers, settled by independent freemen, willing and able to defend the

many dagrant abuses of Legal Power, but hardly

try.

The danger of Indian aggressions would be matericessened if our people only took possession of land another so gross as this. As to the consequences of such adjudication. there cannot be two opinions among disinterested men conversant with the course of Trade. Property to the value of millions on millions is constantly coming to this City to be sold, consigned to some each man's possession was limited.

8. There would be no Repudistion of State Debts : for, let the people settle the land compiscity, and they could, and would, make all desirable improvements without merchant or broker who has greater facilities for

every such case our Courts are to hold the commiserchant responsible for the faithful applica tion of the money so obtained by the agents or consignees to the purposes specified by their principals, the business of a commission mer hant is rendered so 'extra hazardous' that no man of means

and ordinary prudence will venture to embark or remain in it. And at all events it is most important that the law, as held by the Courts shall be understood, so that our business men may take dug notice and govern themselves accordingly. Instead of awaiting some future decision of the highest Court, (which Mr. Davies intimates is virtually made already | it seems to us that the attention of the public should be called to this subject at the

the thousands who otherwise would come among us as on which Mr. Davies and we are at issue exiles from their native land.

14. The principle of an Equal Right to the Soil once established, would be the recognition of a truth that has been lost sight of by civilization, and which in our opinion would be not powerfully to realize the glorious aspirations of philanthropits, unicereal peace and unicersal forceions. which the reader will determine by comparing the admitted facts with the provision of law itself, as and conclusive. At all events, it puzzles us sad! America to carry into effect the Land Reform. It to imagine what that provision was made for if Mr is not supposed to be perfect, but is presented for Davies's assertion be correct. We apprehend that it would be hard to find or make a case to which it would have any application, in consistency

consideration and improvement:

AN ACT to establish the equal right to the use of the Land and its natural product. to affect of refuse to the landless population of the United States; to secure Homesteads to individuals, families and ansociations; to make Labor the matter instead of the slave of population, to make Labor the matter instead of the slave of Copital; and to propertuate the Republic.

5.1 But enoted, the That THE LAND OF THE UNITED STATES SHALL NO LONGER BE SOLD.

5.2. That the Public Lands shall henceforth be surveyed into lownships of six miles square, subdivided into farm lots of a quarter section or 160 scres each, except one section in each township which shall be surveyed into village lots in sufficient quantity for the farms, and a public park for town hall, groves, and other public buildings or ornaments. The Courier publishes from the correspon of the London papers a long account of the massacre of a large number of Nestorian Christians by order of their great persecutor. Beder Khan Bey, in the month of October last. It seems that Beder Khan Bey collected various detachments of troops under the taking command of a large body of Kurds, marched into the country of the defenceless and unresisting Nestorians. He then divided his force into small parties, and fell upon the villages. The correspondent of the Morn-4. That there shall be public roads between the town- ing Chronicle gives the following revolting details of this expedition:

> atrocities, though I might go on, and allude to abomina tions of cruelty, and worse than cruelty, which call for erity as can be illustrated in this massacre, on the lowest as here perished in this massacre, on the lowest The most extensive slaughter took place at realled line, where Boder calculation. The most extensive slaughter look place at a large village, or township, called flins, where Boder Khan Bey was himself present. Here the two bishops were impaired, and from this place were sent the three hundred heads (pickled) to the Facha of Moussoul, with the insulting message, that if the Porte pressured to mo-stend of Nestorian. Turkish heads enough to make a

While these things were happening, a council, 'over While these times were nappening, a coincu, ever which the Nestorian Fatriarch, who has escaped from Moussoul, presided, was held at a town called, if I recollect aright, Artchy, one of the principal Nestorian settlements. Here it was determined that, as resistance was vain, the whole people of the Nestorians should emigrate without an hour's delay, into Persia, where a numerous body of their countrymen are settled on the banks of the lake Oroomiah. The execution of this design was however difficult nerilous and disastrous. sign was, however, difficult, perilous and disastrous. The fugitives were obliged to leave behind them all their The lugitives were obliged to leave bening them are not properly; most of them crossed the mountains in straggling, frightened, wretched bands. But one corps of emigrants, stronger than the ethers—commanded, I am told, by the Patrarch—were attacked on their passage to the passage of the pas the soldiers of Beder Khan Bey. After an obstinate flict, in which many fell on both s des, the Nesterians

gained the victory.

But the whole mountain district of Kurdistan, on the Turkish side, is at this moment filled with houseless, famished wanderers, hiding themselves in dens and caves, under all the worst circumstances and guises of misery, from their pursuers. Beder Khan Bey swore before he started on his expedition, with all the solemni-ties of his creed, before two Imaums, that he would exterminate the whole Nestorian people; and all of them who have not strength to reach Persia will certainly ex-perience the full realization of this oath.

perience the full realization of this oath.

The same correspondent says that this ruthless onset was doubtless provoked by the act of the Turkish Cabinet in deposing Beder Khan Bey, from Jealousy of his power, and this, it was supposed, had been done by an arrangement with the Nestorian Patriarch then at Mosul, who had promised the aid of the Nestorians in accomplishing this object. These people were thus exposed to the fury of the barbarians, and the Porte could take the effect of the property of the partial property of the property o to the tury of the barbarians, and the Forte could take no efficient steps for their protection. Several of the foreign envoys at the Turkish Cabinet, including Mr. Wellesicy and M. de Bourqueney, have sent in very strong notes upon the subject, insisting that Beder Khan Bey is a monster who must be crushed, and the Forte professes the same sentiments. This, moreover, is more easily said than done, for he has a force of 40,000 men at his command, and is virtual sovereign of the whole mountain district.

the fact that Russia is collecting an army in Podolia, or the frontiers of Wallachia, variously represented from \$0,000 to 150,000 strong. It is supposed that its real ob-ject is to invade Wallachia; though the Porte fears it may be directed against Servia, the Frince of which ha dared to provoke the wight of the Russian Czar.

From the Island of Mauritius.

Correspondence of the U.S. Gazette. MARSTILS, September 2.

We have rarely passed a month so full of eventualities as that of August, 1846. A deputation waited on Sir Wm. Gomm on the 26th with a petition signed by more than 700 of the principal merchants and planters of the Island, unaring in the reliance form. the Island, praying to be relieved from the many griev red under with the precent syst imigration, and recommending the following remedies. That for the luture individuals may be allowed to en-rinto contracts of service for five years—experience, wing proved, that such were equally advantageous to

alture of the Colony. number of immigrants for the present year om 6,000 to 9,000 men, for which addition the ural increase of the public revenue affords sufficient

sle subject of labor and immigration, be practically

this your activities of the first substitution of the control of t

desire to better their condition, and who can be a folion so by coming here. That, in short, with every safeguard against deceit or thuse, Mauritius and India should be placed in their natural relation, and that their mutual interests and wants should be left to regulate the fide of immigration in the same way as they do from Ireland into Lancashire or Canada, and from India itself to Maulinein. Ceylon Penang, Wellesley, and other settlements.

His Excellency, in a written answer referred the positioners to a dispatch which he had just received from ititioners to a dispatch which he had just received from

hree months.

the expenses required for the introduction

paid by a direct tax on the number of laborers

and the number of laborers. n preference to an additional export duty on

more than 60,000,000 lbs be shipped by the end of December. The eld crop ow brought to a close, if we except a few hundred

any way? Yet here our Courts do hold him re-sponsible for that alleged (and denied) misapplica. Total of the last crop shipped from August, 1815, to August 31, 1816, 1021/cc,168 ins. We understand that Doctor Don Joaqui

Jose Osma was this morning presented by the Stary of State to the President, to whom he delivere credentials as minister plenipotentiary of the republic of Peru to this Government. This gentleman is the first diclomatic agent from Peru accredited to our Governmence the independence of that republic was acknowledged by the United States. [Washington Union

The Lieut. D. D. Ponten arrived at New-Or-leans on the 17th instant from Washington, empowered to recruit immediately five hundred able-bodied seamen and a large number of landsmen for the Squadron in the Cutton Varies. The N. O. Tropic states that Capt Nones

going into debt.

9. National prosperity and the prosperity of the masses would be coincident; here, again, reversing the present meet the maturing liabilities of his principal. If in Cutter Forward.

Second Anniversary of the New-York Prison

Association.

ongratulate ourselves upon the manifestations al-

ready given of its utility. It afforded him pleasure

to state that Philadelphia and Boston had something to

Judge Enmonns rose and remarked that it had be

foreign correspondence and exchanging reports, writings, act with the officers of other Societies of like character throughout the Union and in every County Prison in this State. Prof. Tellkampf has been deputed by the authorities of Prussia to examine into the condition of American prisons and report fully thereon. This duty the Professor is now performing, having already made an examination into the management of many in this State. Judge E. said the Association hope, by means of a system of interchange as it were to have during any

space. Judge E. said the Association hope, by means of a system of interchange, as it were, to have during another year, full and valuable information in relation to the prisons of Europe and of the different States of our Linion. He read a letter from Dr. Julius dated Berlin, Frussia, giving his views, as well as experence, in prison incipline, and accompaned by a donation of various Europeannocks on this subject.

discipline, and accompanies of repeanologies, and accompanies of the subject. In Boston a Society of this nature has been formed—also in Troy—a branch association has also been formed at Auburn, in relation to the latter of which, the Judge read a most interesting letter from Ex Gor. Sewash commending in the highest terms the objects of such an Association and wishing it the greatest success in its

vice—the following being given as the

The whole amount raised by the Association during

the year is nearly \$5,500, and it will be berne in mind

that the Society has depended upon the liberality of the

public for the means of its usefulness. (The manner of

public for the means of its expenditure we have, but our space is so much restricted that we must omit that portion. The number of discharged convicts relieved has been 506—of whom 273 were males and 223 females. Employment has been obtained for 207, both males and females; 40 have been

eturned to their families; good accounts have been re-ceived from 136, and 52 have fallen back into crime.

decreasing, has increased, having doubled in five years.

are admonished, the honest part of society are admon-

templated in the foundation and managerr

ISAAC T. Hoppes now delivered a few remarks. say

ng that much would hardly be expected from him at

at the success of the Association, and he had felt glad to

It was announced that Hon. John Dues would not be

fetained, visibly much to the regret of the audience

President—Vice Chancellor WILLIAM T. M COUN.
Vice Presidents.
Theo. Freelinghuvsen. Abraham Van Nest.

Agent of Finance Committee-Charles Parker.

Agent on Detentions—George E. Baker. Agent for Discharged Consists—Isaac T. Hopper. Chairman of Exemptes Committee—John W. Edmonds.

emarks on the state of our Prisons and the awful of

cavity in them, elequently describing the immense

Mr. O. Johnson said he knew not what might have

been the influence upon others, but the proceedings of

the evening had awakened a desire in him to know in

what way he could assist the Society, and he would in

way be could assist the Society, and he would quire in what way donations to the Fund might rea the Treasurer 1.—Which question was answered by a Treasurer himself, who distributed some blanks to it liked with cash, which were received by the sudient with a good grace; but we did not learn the extent the subscription.

Senator PENNYBACKER is detained from his

were here unanimously chosen, as follows:

Judge E. said there are annually committed to the

or who could conveniently do otherwise!

CITY ITEMS. NEW ENGLAND FESTIVAL DAY .- The Anniver-The Anniversary of this Association was celesary of the Landing of the Pilgrims was celebrated yesbrated last evening at the Stuyvesant Institute, Broadway. The audience was very good, and gen erally evinced great interest in the proceedings-The exercises were begun with Prayer by Rev. Vice-Chancellor McCoun then, in a few appro

terday, by the New-England Society of New York, with perhaps a heartier and more general manifestation of enthusiasm than in any previ ous year. The increasing interest manifested in this Anniversary from year to year seems indeed ample warrant for the assertion of one of the speakers last evening, that it would eventually come to be considered the great day of the year priate remarks, addressed the assemblage. Said o'clock yesterday a large audience assembled at the Tabhe: It will be perceived that our Association has ernacle, where some interesting and appropriate exa wide field for an effort of much good, and we may ercises took place. After some very excelle Orator of the Day, Rev. Charles W Urstaw, of Salem, Mass, was introduced and delivered one of the most able. finished and manly addresses to which it has ever been our good fortune to listen. He commenced by saying that Free Labor would drive Slavary from those regions, to state that Philadelphia and Soston had something to offer on that occasion: he would read a letter from the Philadelphia Society, who state that more than fitty years since this subject attracted their attraction. This communication was sized by the President of the Society This letter and the Vice Presidents of that Society. This letter and the one from the Boston Association expressed the full and unanimous concurrence of both in the sentiments cherished by the New York Society whose Anniversary was then celebrating, and their readiness to cooperate with all its endeavors.

Judge Eposystes pass and remarked that it had bethat although some few settlements and attempts at settle. ment might have been previously made in America yet on the 23d of December, 1630, when the Pilgrims of the mutable Destiny. Mayflower landed at Flymouth Rock, ought to be dated the actual opening of the Continent. It was here that sketched some more Music closed the exercises, and began to form that ever increasing, ever-expanding wave of Anglo-Saxon civilization and dominion which was destined to flow over the whole of the New World. He ome his duty to state the operations of the Society for and privations of the Filgrims and of the wild and in the past year. One of the principal objects to which the credible exploits of the Indian wars-exploits so unusu-Association has directed its attention and which it has all and romantic as to be regarded as fabulous and unkept constantly in view during the year, has been that of real. The mysterious destiny of the Indian Race, bereign correspondence and exchanging reports, writings. ginning at once to develop itself, and which has gone on ever since to its inevitable final result-Extermiseems to have taken possession also of its history. They are as it were removed from History and given

tical purposes in the great problem of Progressive Civil announce the following regular toasts: The speaker then gave a rapid and comprehens glance at the history of the Old World, picturesquely characterizing it as the announcing of a series of lessons which God was imparting to the world in the process of educating the Race. That history recorded many crimes and many glories, but of the latter the world had as yet seen nothing, not even the commencement of the glory and magnificence and power and grandeur which were speciation and wishing it the greatest success in its a part of the destiny of Humanity. Dwelling upon this Another object the Society has had in view since its theme the speaker rose to eloquence, and displayed a mind deeply imbued with the eager and progressive spirit of the age, yet held perhaps too closely in check

mance. In a philosophical and broad view of History

yet minute microcosm of the history of Europe down to the discovery and settlement of America, he proceeded to characterize this as the greatest event in the life of the world. At that moment the New World came into and impart to her something of the tresh life and pro-gressive energy which long and fatal political abuses had at Mechanics. Hall, Broadway, in reference to the regithink of the danger to the New World of a too plentiful doubtless exceptions. Even Electricity, that great life giving, life-sustaining principle, whose action and inwhose passage from cloud to earth and from came disturbed for a moment in its equilibrium, and yet the total result was always good. The lightning darted from heaven-the thunder rolled-but while we greener and fresher, the air became purer and the sky the first that had visited the gloomy City for many hours-as if attracted by the words of the speaker, glanced in at the windows, poured down in a golden shower of light through the dome, and played like a halo around the noble head of the orator. The effect upon the audience proved that sunshine and electricity

The speaker then went on to speak of Plymouth Rock -drawing a vivid picture of the discouraging prospect encountered by the Pilgrims by the first eight of that desolate and wintry shore. He spoke of th lustre reflected back upon these men, and which every year of civilization and progress serves but to increase The anniversary of that day still drew the sons of New Tombs 33,500 prisoners, and the number, instead of England around that Rock-while her children, scattered everywhere over the whole Union, still remem He then delivered some glowing remarks, saying that we bered with pride and joy that day, and would soon make it to be observed as an universal national featival The Pilgrim Fathers themselves seemed to have a proknowledge of the destiny of the empire they were founding, and from the first recognized the Atlantic and the Pacific as the only boundaries to their

are admonished, the honest part of society are admonished, to exert themselves for removing this great eviland proceeded at some length to show the evils of this terrible state of society. He adverted to the new system of management in the Sing Sing prison, which has been greatly improved under it in three years past—for while formerly 2,000 lashes were administered per month, on an average, now scarcely any severe punishment is found necessary. The Judge paid a high, but deserved, compliment to the Matron of the Female Department, while speaking of this institution. But let it not be supposed that this reform has been brought about without opposition, or that those concerned in it did not meet opposition and approbrium. Far otherwise, but they have triumphed.

The case of the discharged conciers was next referred to by the speaker. Much of the expenditures of the society have been made for this purpose. "The Home" was established a year ago last June, and now contains 154 temales—25 having recently been added. The total expenses for the last year are \$1400. [The objects connew world of freedom. He would omit a recepitulation of the details of the early history of New-England-which had been already so ably written,-and attempt to draw some lessons from the consideration of the experience of our fathers to aid us in understanding and carrying out the glorious lestiny of our country. It was the Puritans who breathed the spirit of liberty late the British Constitution, and became the origin and founders of freedom in America. And although they had been accused of faults, yet their virtues far predominated over them. The great monuents which stand out most prominently in the history of the Past are the Commonwealth of England and the templated in the foundation and management of The of the Past are the Commonwealth of England and the Home are doubtless so well known to a great majority of our readers that we will not take up room by a description, which was fully given in the Report read by the Judge.] It was stated in the Report that the worst cases and those in which most frequent disappointments that the worst cases and those in which most frequent disappointments ble for political freedom and equality to have been established. ble for political freedom and equality to have been estabcases and mose in which most request inspectations before political freedom and equality to nave occur exert those addicted to intemperance. A horrible state of things exists on Blackwell's Island among the prisoners in this and other respects too vite to particularize, which deserve the prompt action of a Christian tion of public opinion and individual character, the Commonwealth of England would have permanently

The first great point established by the lives and his er what had been said, but his heart had been rejoiced tory of the Puritans was the idea of individual independence, energy and freedom. They clearly announced the sacredness and dignity of every separate soul and taught man to develop and lean upon his own individual for the Holidays will be issued on Thursday (to morself. Theretofore the State pad been everything, the People nothing. What with States and Churches and Priests, mankind was merged into masses, and Kings, Popes and Generals were the only individuals who dared to exercise the right of free and individual opinion. The Reformation had done something to scare away this eviphantom of Uniformity , but the world still grosned beneath the tyranny of transatlantic feudal bondage

at the success of the Association, and he had left glad to see persons, different in party and in religion, uniting in such a cause as this. Wherever Christianity prevails, there will prevail some system for inclinating the condition of the outcast and the suffering. He recollected that, see years ago, feelling in regard to the prisoner was must different from that of the present day. He recollected that in Pennsylvania, fifty years ago, when the mitigation of the punishment of prisoners was discassed, great objection was made to any change—for said they, no man will be safe in his own house from the attacks of the murderer if all the prisoners are to be let loose upon us. He recollected when prisoners, chained to a ball, in couples, and otherwise marked, were employed as scavengers—but this had been found to sour their tempers, and a milder mode of treatment has been found to answer a better purpose. It has been discovered that kindness is more powerful than severity or punishment. Friend Hopper related many pleasing instances of the reformation of young men who had come within the sphere of the Association, showing most conclusively the great power of kindness on the human heart, reaching to its immost recesses and touching its tenderest chords. We had penciled down a few of these anecdotes but are ebliged to omit them.

It was announced that Hon, John Dues would not be But when the feet of the Filgrims arst touched Amerca the freedom of the individual was secured forever. The Pilgrim was free by the very necessity of the case the labor and cooperation of every one was needed for the protection and sustenance of all, and the whole continent was tree before them, with none to check their movements or call them to account. Every man selected as it were a kingdom for himself, and the idea of in dividual right, freedom and unrestrained development ecame the companion of every day and hour of esent during the evening, having been unavoidably This individualism is the secret magic of New-England. success; and although in the expanding States and in-The Officers of the Association for the ensuing year creasing census of our country the States of New England may appear insignificant yet their prosperity and progress are sure. Nothing can permanently check their growth. An eminent New England merchant, in a dis-BENJADIN F. BUTLER.
JOHN W. EDMONDS.
Tressurer—Gorham A. Worth.
Recording Searchery—Joseph McKeon.
Corresponding Searchery—John D. Russ, M. D.
Committee on Finance—Israel Russell, Prosper M. Wetmore, Eleager Farmly, Freeman Hunt, Edmund L. Benton, Charles M. Leupp, Richard J. Thorn, Cyrus Curtiss,
lames Freeland. cussion of the protective policy of the country, once had said. Make what laws you please -abolish the tariff altogether, if you choose-destroy our manufactures and burden our industry-ret we will make money.' It was this energetic, enterprising, individual spirit of exertion which was the great and distinguishing characteristic of James Freeland.

Committee on Detentions—Joseph McKeon. Clarkson.

Collins, William C. Russel, Theodore Tellkampt, Abner.

Benedict, Frederick W. Burke, John Birelow, Henry W.

Havens, John Hopper, John H. Keyser, W. Wain Drink
Take, Tokana. New-England. No power that Government can exert is sufficient to appal or depress the energies of her sons Lay an embargo on her Commerce, and she only changes the scene of her exertions from sea to land, and her er John Slosson.

Committee on Prison Discipline—John Duer, Charles P.
Daly, Prof. J. L. Tellkampf, N. B. Morse, Theodore Sedgwick, Moses G. Leonard, Willis Hall, Rensselser N. Havens, John D. Russ, M. D. Benjamin F. Butler, John H. Griscom, M. D. John S. Gould, Samuel B. Ruggles sons are soon busy enriching themselves and creating boundless wealth in Agriculture and Mechanics and Regt. property and shut up her manufactories, and they fly to the sea and are soon as busy and as prosperous and as foremost among all other nations as ever. Strike at her from what side you may, still New-England knows how to clude the blow and make it subservient to the very the strike at the finds and adquain as are in the dot attend her from No. 63 Cu. me. at. 1 (Wednesday) afternoon at Cuclean at the first of the strike at the first of the strike at the finds and adquain as are in the dot attend her funeral from No. 63 Cu. me. at. 1 (Wednesday) afternoon at Cuclean at the first of the fir Committee on Discharged Couries—Isaac T. Hopper, Marcus Mitchell, R. H. Manning, Richard Roed, N. D. Herder, Thomas Gallander, Elijah P. Woodruf, George Hall, Joseph S. Gibbons, Edgar Hicks, Leonard Crocker, objects it was meant to injure.

Directs it was meant to injure.

The speaker then made a spirited appeal to the Sons if New England to keep good their noble name and to gut their trustin God as their forefathers had ever c. ne. fie gave a short but brilliant resame of Colonial History—eaid something about Reformers and Philanthropists

The speaker then made a spirited appeal to the Sons in the 57th year of his age.

His friends and acquaintances and also those of his sons in law, I. S. Cocks and E. H. Jenny, are respectfully invited to attend bits funeral from his late residence. No. 71 Fitt at on Wednesday, the 33d inst. at 2 o'clock, without farther notice. His remains will be taken to his farther notice. of New-England to keep good their noble name and to put their trust in God, as their forefathers had ever done. After this, Dr. Pankka delivered some most excellent. He gave a short but brilliant resame of Colonial History make us wish to remember or report it—and passed on to a bold recognition and an eloquent delence of the rights and advantages of Free Labor—laying down the proposition so strenuously contended for by many of those very philanthropists and reformers, and which the remainder of the respective for the remainder of the remaind through which the jealous sneer was too apparent to family vault in Williamsburgh evils in our City and State Prison discipline. We ex-seedingly regret that we have to omit his remarks of have a direct and personal interest in the results of his

labor.

The Mexican war was then alluded to in strong and indignant terms, and the speaker passed to the subject of Slavery. He contended that God is himself working stinction of Slavery, and condemns the noisy outcries and convulsive efforts of fanaticism which seeks in vain to accelerate an event whose approach is certain

God works without noise, and has implanted in the in Business Notices.

stitution of Slavery the seeds of its decay and diss ofu-Those who have been doing nearly all the bar tion. Look at the Slave and Free States, divided but by a river, and see how paralyzed is industry, how it mps ness in certain departments after the rules to their fathers, now see themselves suddenly distanced a and lingers civilization and progress on the one side. and how fresh and active and joyous and presperous is new competitors, who take the business into their on everything on the other. Look at Virginia, the no sle the Tribune Buildings, offers every facility to those at

Catherine st. Their recent supply of rich dresses w afford an opportunity to all for a good selection, and a cheap cost. A general reduction to first cost is alway

looked to that quarter for the extension and perpatuation of the Slave Power. It would be soon ascertal ned necessary at this season, and with an extensive story like theirs, persons may secure great bargains, and in short, mankind would not much longer remain JOSIAH RICHARDS, Auctioneer. GREAT SALE OF CHOICE BOOKS AND ANNUALS FOR INC. BANGS, RICHARDS & PLATT, No. 204 Broadway, will see After the Addresses, thus imperfectly and briefly this evening an extensive and magnificent assortment Books for the Holidays, embracing elegant Annuals 5, 1847; beautiful Picturesque and Ornamented Works

> FURSI FURSIN FURSIN The Fur that warms a monarch.

H. GRINNELL, President of the Society, presided, assisted by Vice-Presidents THOMAS PESSENDEN and SINKEN DEAFER, Jr. Gov. PENNINGTON of New Jersey, Mayor MICKLE, COM. MCKERVER, COL. BURNETT, Hon. GEORG Folson, &c. &c. were among the prominent guests we ticed, together with Rev. Mr. Uritam, the Orator of the Day, Rev. Messrs, Tyng, Ballows, Themrson, &c. &c. &c. After the cloth was removed the President

1. The Day-Although a wintry one seconding to the calendar, its return brings summer to the heart.
2. New England and her Californ. To be true to themselves and their principles, constitutes their only hope. The Clergy of New England - Teachers of the faith i morals of the Bible, without which Freedom itself is

no blessing but a curse.
4. The Common Schools of New England-Fountains of that general intelligence which is indispensable to true

the new States now acquiring by comquest

the Society adjourned.

blind to their own interests and to the voice of an im

THE DINNER -At 7 o'clock seweral hundred gentle

men, members of the New-England Society, invited

rooms of the Astor House and sat q own to a feast such

alone able to produce in full perfection. Hon Mesks

proprietors of that establishment are perhaps

Country-May she always be right and always

successful
7. The State of New York—Great, populous, prosper-ous under any constitution, old or new. These were responded to in nest and eloquent speech es and sentiments from Messis. Bellows, Thompson,

TYNG, UTHAM, FENNINGTON, MICKLE, BENTON, KERVER, FOLSOM, &c. &c. and the rapid and sparkling dow of eloquence and champagne were delightfully and instrumental. We had intended to have given sketches of the speeches, but, at the last moment, find

ment of volunteers now raising for the Mexican War-

offered by Mr. C. Van Aulen, were read, after which other was reciprocal and beneficial. There were | Col. Alex. Ming addressed the meeting in his usual energetic manner, calling on the citizens to sustain by every means the "righteous and holy war" in which the nation was engaged. On his conclusion a shilling subscription was attempted to be taken up, but owing to the opposi-tion made to it by several of the speakers, little or no thing was collected. Col. Webb promised that any amount of money would be forthcoming from the still shrank aghast, the clouds dispersed, the earth grow | nity of the city and the meeting to make an appeal to the patriotism of the poor man to give what he could illy would readily be offered. Some jealousy of feeling be-tween rich and poor was evinced, but soon subsided on explanation. Mr. Blackford, Mr. Tompkins, (an officer the Florida War.) and Mr. Surns, successively addiessed the meeting—the substance of each of whose speeches was "Our country, right or wrong." A motion was made to publish the proceedings in all the papers, and at 2 o'clock the meeting adjourned.

The flags throughout the City were at halfmast yesterday, and minute-guns were fired on the Battery, in memory of the death of the brave Maj. Ring

Le Just take a look at the Auction Sale of Household Farniture by Tuttle & Ducluzeau, which takes place to day-you'll be sure to buy something ladies, if you go !

The contract for the second ship of the am Navigation Company was made on Monday, and yesterday preparations for getting up the frame work were commenced. The first ship will be launched about the 15th proximo. We are very glad to learn that to the stock of this conspany is going o favorably and that it only falls short \$75,000 of the amount needed-\$500,000. This will probably be taken within a week or two. The Company have exhibited a carrying out their plans, and their ships, when finished. will be the finest specimens of naval architecture affoat.

The rumor that the Canard line of steamers from Liverpool to New-York were to have Atlantic Dock for a terminus, is untrue. They are going to Jerscy City for reasons we have before stated.

The Bremen ship Ligonia 110 days out, ar are held at 5; 254, without sales establishment of the United States. An eloquent tribute rived yesterday with over 300 paupers, 34 of whom were dead, and as many more sent to the City Hospital in a hopeless situation. Another vessel, the Pontiac, arrived 16d. Cotton is 7-16d, but not firm. A vessel was char from Liverpool after a passage of 63 days! Nineteen nearly to starvation.

the grant is that the year has increased the travel

PICTORIAL BROTHER JONATHAN FOR CHRIST MAS.-We are requested to say that a second, and still more beautiful, edition of the Double Pictorial Jonathan row morning, and that a full supply may, therefore, be depended on. The beautiful picture of Old Santa Claus, which occupies the whole of the first page, is a GEM.

Continued complaints of the lamps.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS-Tuesday -Two bills of the Sheriff enclosing amounts of accounts of various norning and other newspapers, for advertising election returns. Referted.

The bill of the Coroner for quarter from 1st July to. let October, amounting to \$1,550, was audited and alowed.

Corrections of tax were allowed to John M. Watson. Robt S. Gould, Nehemiah Ward, Albert Smith, James W. Hall, Harrief D. Cruger, Moses Hunt, Dr. A. S. Ball M. Price Moore, Mr. Remsen, Chas. Potts, U. S. property in Greenwich and Washington ste. Mr. Van Schaick and

Several petitions for the correction of tax were received and referred.

Adjourned to the first Tuesday in January

yesterday. A reward of \$30 is offered for its recovery.... The cabin of the *hip Mancho was entered on Setur. day night and a leather trunk. Intaining several valua able articles, money, &c. stolen therefrom. \$30 is offered

MARRIED:

MARRIED:

At Hudson, 13th inst. JOSEPH C. NEAL of Philadelphis, to EMILY B. BRADLEY, of the former place.

At the Episcopal Church, Freehold, N. J. on Thursday evening the 17th inst. by Rev. Mr. Putnam WHLLARD EARL, Esq. of this city, to MARY, daughter of William J. Bowne, Esq. of the former place.

At Zanesville, Ohio, 18th, Lieut, Thomas Jordan, 3d Regt Infantry, U. S. A. to Catherine Kearny,

DIED:

afternoon, at 3 o'clock.
On Sunday morning, the 20th | st ALLEN PARKER,

-

The steamer Eighth of January, with a cargo of cotton, was run into and sunk by the steamer Lowndes, about 80 miles above Mobile on the 12th inst.

Old Dominion, so rich in natural selvantages, in extent, country. The Advertising Agency of V. E. Palmer in the character of her citizens and in her great and Cstral renown, yet so great a curse is Slavery to her, t tat | are prepared to supply the demands of the people of the in twenty years she has lost one-third of her policical country either by wholesale or retail. nower in the Union. Missouri presents another striking For a rich Dress as a holiday gift, we recomillustration of the bancful effects of Slavery, and even nd our friends to visit Messrs, Barker & Towle in Mersico and California would strangely disappoint those who

choice editions of Standard Authors, for libraries, spin did assortment of Jurentie Works; Ladice Abira Prayer Books, in costly hindings, including six of Rap or's Pictorial Bibles, together with a large variety of choice and attractive works in fine bindings. 43.74

- Now is the winter of our discontent,

Made glorious summer by the Fars of Knox." Shakspears improved. MUFFS SLEIGHROBLS BUFFALO OVERCOATS 4. A LARGE AND CREAP ASSORTMENT.

For sale by KNOX, the Hatter, 113 toJ1st 108 Fulton st. Sun building d15 tollst SANDS'S SANSAPARILLA -- In 1711 a law was passed; England, denouncing "all persons having skill in pha ognomy, palmistry, or the like sciences," as "regues to vagabonds." We had physicanomy thus denounced a placed in this degrading course alon, because quackery at charlaterism had brought it into discension. From a condition Laysiar rescued the science. In the same as preparations of Sursaparilla were contemned some yea-age, because virtues were claimed for them with the were not found to possess, but when Sanda's Sarsaparil was introduced into general practice, and its extraordage

PERFUMEN AT RUDUCED PRICES.—Comstock & Co I Cortland at below the hotels, same side, will sell at a sail a large lot of Perfumery and Fancy Soapa, at ver, in-wholessic prices, to close their stock in that line. dist

GOURALD'S LIBRARY OF ROMANCE.

JULIA WEIGHT - CANTO XXXIX

Her once dury skin was white as snow.

And close as way alabasisty case.

Ked as a row sumet was the glow.

That mingled with the lillies of her face!

Usen her sweet lift and majorathers of the control of the control

Now hung in sets treesees from her head.

FS No wonder Blackstone was startled by seeing in lovely creature, for its was not aware that GOURALDS festions Methodoled Soop had be aboved her Tan, Junple Freckles, Sallowness, Redney, Roughness, Chaps, Cach, Chafes, A. C. GOURALD'S Legal Rough and brought dirth rosy sunset glow? to her pale cheeks GOURALD'S Poudres Subties had readicated the superficus hair from her ily and brow! GOURALD'S Gressa Her Dye had transformed her "bery red locks" into "jest treases," in short, to Dr. F. GOURALD (whose cos Gopolt is at 87. Walker at, first store from Broadway,) shows indebted for her transcendent heauty. (22)

To Why, oh why, will you suffer with rough, chappil and tender skin, both in children and adults, and if allowed to live will breed other skin diseases, such as scurry, as

they can have one for three shillings. Hair to grow our part where nature intended hair to grow, to stop its fallin off, to free and cure the scalp of scurff or dandruff, sed to

HYPERION FLUID. -Mr. William Bogle of this city is the

produced by the offs in general use, it being wholly for from such properties. We can commend the article already and shall say yet more after farther trial. d21 3teod [Boston Olive Branch

COMMERCIAL AND MONEY MATTERS. For sales of Stocks, Sc. sce Fourth Poge.

TUESDAY, P. M. The Stock Market was a little better in feeling to-day and the Fancies were firm at the close at im proved prices. For the new Sixes 99 was offered and there were sales at 36], seller 50. For the old Loan 198

The Bill Market is very heavy and rates now give a considerable margin for profit on importations specie by parties having houses connected with those on the other side. Good City Sterling was sold to day at 5 per cent. The range is 5 25, although some of the leading drawers ask 6 per cent. Southern Bank Blis

have been made of Flour at 4s. 9d. \$5s. and Grais tered for Sligo at 5s. 6d. for Flour and Meal, and two or three ships for British ports at current rates. Money is a trifle easier to day and although

A by ferriage is to be established between the Banks are not doing much more than they were pet this city and Governor's Island. The reason given for they have lost some of the apprehensions they color tained in regard to the movements of Government. The amount of Government money here now is so much to duced that the power of the Secretary to do mischief is much curtailed.

Albany, Troy & c; dis. 1 dis. New Orleans. 11 dis. 4 dis. New York Co. 1 dis. 25 dis. Ohio. 2 dis. 1 dis. New Jersey i dis. 1 dis. Indians. 2 dis. 1 dis. Philadelphia i dis. per Kentucky. 2 dis. 1 dis. Baltimore. 1 dis. 4 dis. Tennessee. 3 dis. 2 dis. Virginia 11 dis. 1 dis. Missouri. 2 dis. 1 dis. North Carolina2 dis. 1 dis. Missouri. 2 dis. 1 dis. North Carolina2 dis. 1 dis. Mishigan. 3 dis. 2 dis. South Carolinal. dis. 4 dis. Canada. 3 dis. 3 dis. Georgia. 1 dis. 4 dis.

The Wheeling Banks are 2 dis.

ness on a good basis. See advertisement

month or two since, Money is becoming scarce, and rates are rising. Good paper out of doors cannot be 20

The Books of the Chesapeake and Delaware Co nal are closed until the 1st of January-the Company have given notice that it will pay 4 per cent of back interest on the common loan, on and after the let of

The Georgetown Advocate says it is removed and thinks the rumor true, that the contractors for the completion of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, hard

on to completion. At Buffalo the rate of interest continues as high as before, and there is a good deal of long paper officing, which parties have been endeavoring to negotiat

without success. In the general market there is a very quiet state of things existing. The Cincinnati Chronicle says: The scarcity of funds in this market, compared with the same senson of the last two or three years, is almost unprecedented.

was received from the Governor, in answer to a resolution passed the previous day, asking for information concerning the manner in which the affairs of the Bank of Illinois have been conducted. The Governor safe that he has in his possession no information which he The Wisconsin Giant Boy is looked up to by all who visit the Museum as the greatest curiosity in the city. He can be seen at all hours. The superip performances in the saloon at 3 and 7; o'clock are varied and interesting. See advertisement.

was bid. The transactions in the street were not large

Freights are still very buoyant and cogagements

There is not much change in uncurrent money Note Reporte

The following are the quotations from Thompson's Bank New England 1 dis par Mobile sp. pg 1 dis 1 dis Albany, Troy&ci dis 1 dis New Orleans. 11 dis 1 dis

The agency of the New York State Stock Sec rity Bank is at No. 64 Wall st. This Bank resumes but

The Worcester Railroad Company have declar ed a dividend of 4 per cent.

Bicknell's Reporter says : As predicted by as

gotiated for less than 3 per cent. The Sanks are rath nervous, as they cannot form a confident opinion as p the probable termination of the Mexican war. The POLICE.—A full wide blue Spanish cloak was opinion seems to prevail that the February interest a tolen from the office of Dr. Robertson East Broadway. The interest on the Government es of 62 and

56, and the 5s of 53, due on the 1st proximo, will h paid as formerly, at Washington, Baltimore, Philadel phia, New-York and Boston.

succeeded in obtaining the money necessary to carry it

The Banks are entirely mable to accommodate their customers, the quantity of bills offered are so numer ous. Any emount of domestic paper is offered, but very little has been taken, within the past few days. The demand for Eastern Exchange is still regular, not withst anding the pressure for money.

In the Illinois House, on the 9th inst. a message